FILTH OF THE STREETS.

The Accumulations of Months Breeding Disease All Over the City.

MOUNTAINS OF MUCK.

How They Grow and of What They Are Composed.

THE DREADED FUTURE.

Important Medical Testimony on the Universal Dirt.

SMALLPOX AND SCARLET FEVER.

In the history of uncleanliness, if such a thing exists, nothing like the present condition of the of New York has ever been reached. Miles of the most prominent thoroughfares are covered with mountains of fith, and this, instead of decreasing or being removed by the proper authorities.goes on augmenting until its present proportions are creating an alarm in the minds of the people such as has never before existed. To the ordinary pedestrian who simply travels up and down Broadway this statement may seem exaggerated, but, if the Broadway promenader will step aside for a THE BEATEN TRACK

of his choice and migrate among the streets on both sides of that thoroughfare, an entirely different state of things will be discovered. The great nger to the public health from the existing condition of affairs is not, pernaps, entirely understood by that portion of the population most in peril, for the reasons that first of all, they have become so accustomed to the nce of the dirt which has been allowed to accumulate in the streets since the beginning of the inter that the dreadful disasters that might arise from an early approach of warm weather because people never stop to think of the character of the fith lying before their doors. In many of the streets in which the poorest inhabitants of this city live the vast mounts of death in the thoroughfares are composed of the most destructive elements of filth. In the early winter, when, perhaps, the first snow has failen, some ashes are thrown into the gutter opposite a huge tenement barracks by one of the residents on the ground floor. Of ALL STREET CLEANING STOPS

at the first approach of inclement weather, and being allowed to remain, this spot at once becomes the fifthy point of attraction for the population of the entire house. Right on top of the asnes another woman flings some molst, offensive garbage, that absolutely reexs with pestilence, then a little more shes may come, or, perhaps, the dead body of a cat or dog is flung upon the pile; this may be again covered with ashes, or the district may be for the moment purified by a fall of snow, which, covering up the sickening mass, the same process of heaping on the various kinds of fifth goes on just as before buth the mound obtains a size that is useful to the children of the neighborhood to romp upon. Here is one of the very first dangers of THESE PYRAMIDS OF DESTRUCTION,

and thousands of deaths are the result of their pre-sence every winter. Besides the ash, garbage, cats and dogs, rats and mice, fishes entralls, and household offal of the most disgusting kinds are fung upon these heaps of dire to putrefy and taint the air. Many of the poorer classes, who live or longe in tenement houses, eke out an existence by nging around the large slaughter houses of the city, where they beg such portions of the animals as are considered wortness. In this way they pick up entrails, hearts, hoofs, horns, tails, blood and refuse thrown into the streets. The blood and fat are generally got in buckets, held under the waste gutters that conduct this fifth of the slaughter houses out of the building, and it can easily be agined what the rejected parts of these materials are that are flung into the streets. These odds and s of animals are boiled into soups, with such bits of vegetables as can be picked up by the chibut when the weather is severe, and

SCRAPS AND VEGETABLES SCARCE. the other ingredients are boiled down until a sort of gelatinous or gluey compound is obtained. Into times given them by a charitable institution and not unirequently bought, and in this way they live daring the entire season of winter. It is not a difficult matter to suppose what the household reluse of a family living in this way must be, or what its effects upon the general health must be when the fith is flung into the gutter with the offal of the adjoining houses. One of the worst features of these heaps of disease is that they rise up about every twenty-five or thirty leet along the length of the street, or in front of about every third or fourth house in a block, of thick stagnant liquid collects, made up of the dirty soap water and such other scourings of the

of thick stagnant liquid collects, made up of the dirty soap water and such other scourings of the neighborhood as are thrown upon this festering muck a glean of sunshine comes upon this festering muck evaporation sets in and poisonous gases are driven into the homes of the people that

RUSH THEM INTO THEM GRAVES.

In a tenement house in the Fourteenth ward a reporter of the Herato found a family of six persons indided together in one room, who had fived for five months on calves' brains, obtained at a staggiter house for nothing, and scraps of pork got in the same way at a pork packing establishment on the west side of the island. The room in which this tarmy, one can scarcely say lived, was not a large one by any means. The wails were oozing diamp, the floor was pare and thick with crusted dirt, and the only presence at bedding was a quantity of humid straw in the corner immediately inside the door. The only farniture in the place was a very much worn stove, upon which stood a huge from pot, and the body of a bottle that rested on the window lid, mocking the dayight, or such shadows of the day's light as could struggle into the den, with the deady poison of its nery contents. The representative needs of this family were, like hundreds of their neighbors, what is known among this class of people as "charity bumis," or "cleavers." To be at all successin in this profession a good deal of skih is required. Cant, hypocrisy, impudence and a thorough knowledge of the city are absolutely necessary. Men and women both go to make up

THE SOCIETY OF "CHARITY BUMMERS,"

nice necessary. Men and women both go to make up the society of "Charly bummers," and very often ausband and wife "work the same route." A knowledge of the town is the first requisite, because it enables the "bum" to discover casily where charitable institutions belonging to different persuasions are located. Almost air-these institutions give outdoor rehef to the poor at equation more every day, and at any one of them covers-of lamished-looking wretches might be seen waiting for the door to open. There can be no doud that almost air the door to open. There can be no doud that almost air the door to open. There can be no doud that almost air the door to open. There can be no doud that almost are the covered to the country of the crowd. He chooking of the crowd. He chockers, cannot there is also a large into som of the "oun," and he is generally the hungriest and most abject-looking of the crowd. He chockers, cannot be present and most ragged, and while he prays the loudest, and most ragged, and while he prays the loudest, after the manner of the denomination in which he finds himself placed for the moment, he is always hooking for an opportunity to steal some of the repast for his partner. To find two houses belonging to different persuasions close together is always the aim of the "charity bum." Then he has an opportunity of getting a heavy feed at once that will save him further trouble for the day. He will be sure to be the first on the ground of the cone he literate to visit first, and the moment has copied and contented. In this partner, of a mashed practitioner, and then flinging the food into his capacious maw, he makes for the neighboring institution, where he finishes up the meal, winding up fan and contented. In the partners of a mashed practitioner, and then flinging the food into his capacious maw, he makes for the neighboring institution, where he finishes up the meal, winding up fan and contented. In the partners of the banding, but the food is given to them outside, generally in the area. It is a

no can at that place off he rushes to the neighboring establishment to take advantage of its later hospitality. Sometimes a man and wife divide, each one going to a different place and endeavoring to abstract what they can for the children in the garrier at home. Two institutions that are particularly happy in their location for the "charity bum" are the St. Barnabas, in Mulberry street, and the Convent, in Housian street. Of these two the former is the earlier, and it is curious to observe the numbers of "bummers" that wait at the door national the meal is announced, and after swallowing all they can possibly get hold of there, make for the Convent, and arrive just in time for the first table. The "bums" are generally friends, and if one of the party happens to have a coat that is more ragged or dirty than the others the garment is sent around until the entire gang has made it do service.

HATS AND SHOES ARE OFTEN USED in the same way, and one might sometimes see a very torn red pocket handkerchief passed from one to the other of the crowd.

A well worn handkerchief is an artistic weapon in the hands of an old "bum," and he can produce an immense amount of sympathy with it. Many of them have reduced the handkerchief business to a science, and, atthough they may not yet have attained the perfection of Delsarte, they certainly have strived at an excellence in the art that produces most satisfactory results. An old clay pipe is also an instrument familiar to the "bum," and aimost every gang possesses one. After feasting upon the charity of Christian tadies the "bums" retire to a convenient corner and the clay pipe circulates compatibly. Some of these people sieep in the "lodgers" rooms they pay rent for, but those who are fortunate enough to have such homes are not generally considered a boon to the neighborhood. They promote more fills in the streets they inhabit than any other class of the poor, principally because they are

than any other class of the poor, principally because they are

MORE FILTHY AND LAZY
in their habits. A good many of these people live
in the Fourteenth ward, and the slush and dirt of
this locality are not surpassed by any other district
in the city. Enzabeth, Mott, Mulberry and Crosby
streets teem with oozang, evaporating filts that has
lain for months upon the ground. The Fourth,
sixth, Second and First wards, and in fact all the
lower portion of the town, are in the same stare,
on the west side, from Forty-seventh street down to
the Battery, there is a positive flood of muck; and,
with perhaps the bare exception of Broadway and
two or three of the principal avenues, the entire remaining surface of the city is in the same condition.
On the upper end on both sides of the island great
mountains of dung are piled up, and the moment
any of this stuff is touched such vapors are emitted
as are extremely dangerous to the public health.
Dr. Stephen Smith recently gave expression in
THE BOARD OF HEALTH
to the opinion that if something were not speedly

THE BOARD OF HEALTH to the opinion that if something were not speedily done to prepare New York for the coming summer it would be impossible to calculate the amount of danger that may come upon the people. An attache of this paper called upon Dr. Smith yesterday to obtain his views upon this important subject, and the following is the result of the interview:—
"Doctor, I have called for the Herald to find out from you something about the present condition of the streets?"

the streets?"

"Well, str. I consider that well paved, dry and clean streets are essential to the public health of large cities. The filth of the streets is of two kinds. First, there is the ordinary litter of norses, carts, &c. This is composed of sixty per cent of manure and the remainder consists of various kinds of animal and vegetable refuse. This material is ground into an impalpable powder by carriages and venicles, and rises with every wind, pervading the atmosphere and penetrating to the innermost receases of dwellings." or dwellings."
"But this could only be the case in dry weather.

"But this could only be the case in dry weather, Doctor!"

"Or course; but whenever the street is wet in summer this kind of street filth is vaporized, and fills the air until its odor is very perceptible."

"You consider that daugerous to health?"

"It is an active poison, and produces in susceptible persons—more especially children—low forms of disease. Dipitheria is thought by many physicians to be caused by its action on the air passages. It is impossible to estimate the amount and variety of disease produced by this subtle poison."

"What do you call the other kind of street filth?"

"House refuse allowed to accumulate in the streets, especially in the tenement nouse districts. This material consists of animal and vegetable matters intermixed, especially warer there is sickness, with the discharge from the bowers and kidneys. In seasofs like the present, when an epidemic is prevalent, immense quantities of such filth are cast in the streets,"

"Well, but couldn't that be stopped?"

"Possibly it might; but you see it is a common occurrence among the poor to throw into the common garbage heap in the garters the crust and refuse which accumulate in the beds of those sick of smallpox, scarlet fever, measles and other diseases. This kind of street refuse is more immediately dangerous to the public health than the former."

"In what way?"

"A warm rain followed by a hot sun converts the garbage heap into a seething mass of putridity. Irom which are given off the most virulent gases.

"A warm rain followed by a hot sun converts the garbage heap into a seething mass of putridity, from which are given off the most virulent gases. These not only saturate the surrounding dwellings but are spread widely over the city. There can be no doubt that such contagious diseases as smallpox, scarlet lever, &c., which cause the separation of crust, scarskin and other products of the fever are largely propagated by the careless habit of throwing all the nouse refuse into the street. The poison of these diseases thus exposed to the air pervades the entire district and spreads rapidly over the city."

poison of these diseases thus exposed to the air pervades the entire district and spreads rapidly over the city."

"The history of street cleaning in this city must be an interesting subject, Doctor?"

"It is very much so." Some years ago the street refuse was used by the farmers on the vacant tots on the Island and was eagerly sought after. It appears from the early records that the city realized yearly upwards of \$13,000. As the city began to grow the farmers system died out and the people were obliged to do the work themselves. Finally, however, the city assumed control of the scavenging, and ever since that time it has been more or less imperfectly done."

"What do you think of the contract for street cleaning at present in existence?"

"The instrument itself is well enough, but it is violated with the utmost impunity. There has not been a street well, latinfully or thoroughly cleaned under it for the last four years, nor has there been a day in the same time that the garbage has been removed. And for a long time the street fifth and garbage have not been removed from the city at all, but has been used to fill sunken lots and grounds. The area from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-seventa street, on the North River, is a mass

garbage have not been removed from the city at all, but has been used to fill sunken lots and grounds. The area from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-seventh street, on the North River, is a mass of putrescent garbage four or five feet deep, which is unsafe for human beings to live upon or be near in the summer season. On these grounds the new market is being erected. Animal and vegetable food exposed to the putrid gases emanating from this decomposing mass will undergo rapid putre faction. One liturded and Fourth street has just been raised from four to six feet in height from the East River to Fifth avenue with garbage and street sweepings, and no less than thirty-five loads of this disease-breeding slush and fifth have been deposited in this street within the past year.

"There can be no doubt about the danger of that sort of thing?"

"It is impossible to devise a more effectual method of rendering the uptown districts unhabitable. Wherever these deposits are made fevers of a most malignant kind will eventually prevail among the people residing upon or near these made grounds,"

"But is no action taken to stop this?"

"The Board of Health weekly sends in evidence of it and protests to the Street Cleaning Commission against it, but without effect. Not only are no steps taken to annul the contract, but the contractor regularly receives his pay as if he had fulfilled his obligations."

regularly receives his pay as it he had infinited his obligations."

"Have you an idea how the work of street cleaning is periot med?"

"The whole machinery is of the most imperfect and wortaless kind. Old men, rickety carts, sick and isme horses are hired by the day and set to work without order or system. No one street or any part of a street is once thoroughly cleaned. The street cleaning Commission not only do not supermeend the work, but all the proofs furnished them by the Board of Health that the work is neglected are left unnoticed."

by the Board of Health that the work is neglected are left unnoticed."

"Do you think the epidemics new raging in the city are affected by the dirt in the streets."

"There can be no doubt that the smallpox and scarce fever now in the city are much aggravated by the bith in the streets. Cholera still lingers in Europe and Western Asia, and can scarcely fail to put in an early appearance, and the necessity of thorough scavenging was never greater than to-day."

"To whom do you think the work of cleaning the streets should be confided;"

"To the constituted health authorities, most assuredly. All forms of scavenging, cleaning of streets, markets, removal of dead animals, manure, night soil, &c., should be assigned to them. It is not only their proper duty as an important sanitary measure, but in general

their proper duty as an important sanitary measure, but in general

THEY DO THIS WORK

more effectually than any other body. In Liverpool such sanitary work has latterly been entirely committed to the Health Board, and their last annual report exhibited a most perfect organization. The work is thoroughly and economically performed. In this city the laws carefully exclude the Board of Health from all power over the work of street and warket cleaning, aithough the community very naturally regards that Board as responsible for the neglect 6-cry where apparent."

"Doctos, there seems to be a good deal of excitement at present out he subject of the water used in the street and 6-sign cleaning in the city."

"Yes, a good deal has been said recently about obtaining water from be river for the purpose of extinguishing fires, and ans saving the croton. Whatever merits there are 14 supervious methods before the public are due to the board of Health. During the summer of 1869 f made will squession a study, with a view to secure a more effected method of dishing the streets with water in the spocess of cleaning. For several weeks of that sumlace the Croton was so low that

THE DEFARTMENT FORBID ITS USE

cleaning. For several weeks of that sumber the Croon was so low that sumber the Croon was so low that the for such purposes. A roport was submitted at the time that fully established the fact that it was not only possible to devise an inexhaustible supply of water from the rivers for sanitary uses, but that the necessary works would not be expensive in comparison with other public works. The amount of water that would be available for street cleaning would be such that the entire surface of all paved streets would be daily washed as with a flood of rain. It was also shown that as a means of extinguishing fires it had incalculable advantages, as it would entirely supersede all forms of engines. All the firemen had to do in case of fire was to attach a hose to the nearest hydrant, and the volume of water would equal that thrown by several engines and to a height twice as great. With such a water power street cleaning could be performed to a large extent by firemen, and all the paraphernalia of the Fire Department could be dispensed with. Public baths could be supplied in any part of the city with but little expense, and the general results to the people would prove incatentage.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Charges Against Judge Barnard Still Under Investigation-Examination of Witnesses for the Defence-More Improper Language from the Bench.

The investigation of the charges against Judge Barnard still occupies the attention of the Judiciary Committee, and they do not expect to finish his case before to-morrow night. The committee met the testimony of several witnesses for the defence.
Clarke Bell, counseilor-at-law, appeared for the defence. He stated that he had been employed as attorney and one of the counsel for the Union Pacific granted the injunction and appointed a receiver for the road. The first step he took in this case was shortly after the orders had been granted, when he discovered they were so broad in scope and character that they virtually tied up the operations of the road. He then drew up such modifications of the injunction and power of receiver as were recommended by the offi-cers of the company, and, in company with Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, went to Judge Barnard's house and laid the case before him. Judge Barnard examined the papers, and, stating that the modifications appeared necessary, he granted them as requested. Mr. Bell was then questioned in reference to the testimony of previous witnesses, as to whether the granting of the injunctions and appointment of a receiver by Judge Barnard had caused the removal of the company's office to Boston. The witness stated that there had been a conflict lasting six months be-tween the Eastern directors and others as to the removal of office, books, papers, &c., and that removal was contemplated before Judge Barnard ever granted the orders. This evidence of Mr. Bell was in direct contradiction of that already given by Mr. H. Tracy and Mr. Horace F. Clark. Witness

Mr. H. Tracy and Mr. Horace F. Clark. Witness also stated that he had been twenty years practising at the bar and tried a number of cases before Judge Barnard. He never had any reason to suppose nor did he believe that Judge Barnard ever made any decision from any corrupt or improper motive, and that he was influenced solely by what he considered his duty.

Mr. M. L. Townsend testified that he was a member of the firm of Townsend, Levinger & Waidheimer. Mr. Levinger, of that firm, was examined before the committee, a few days since, in relation to the case of Steinhardt vs. Durf, and stated that his firm made application to Judge Barnard for an injunction to restrain the foreolosure of a chattel mortgage, and were denied, and that Steinhardt then took the papers to District Attorney Fellows, who obtained the injunction that was refused to them. Steinhardt, in his examination, stated that he had taken the papers owing to the legal incompetency of Mr. Levinger, and also that he was near enough to hear what Air. Levinger stated to Judge Barnard or to know that it was Levinger who made the application was made to Judge Barnard by hinself, and not by Levinger.

Mr. Denis McMahon. a member of the bar, testified in contradiction of the evidence given by Mr. Miles, the stenographer, who had been employed by the Bar Association to take down any peculiar remarks made by Judge Barnard in Chambers. Witness stated that in the case of Waddy vs. General Egan that he had heard Judge Barnard make use of the expression, "It is useless to keep this man in jail; nothing from nothing leaves nothing, and if he is out he may carn something." The other statements made by Mr. Miles are without the slightest toundation and false.

Mr. Arthur Johnes stated that he was a reporter for a news association, and had been employed by Mr. Stickney, of the Bar Association, to take notes of any peculiar expressions made use of by Judge Barnard in Chambers, had elder-retering, as withes thought, to Mr. Raymond and Mr. Euton—and that those that kapt

some gewspaper criticisms on some of his actions Judge Barnard had said that some of his enemies had died—referring, as witness thought, to Mr. Raymond and Mr. Eaton—and that those that kept on abusing him would also die pretty soon. At the time when Judge Barnard basied H. W. Genet and T. C. Fields witness had tried to get in to take notes of the proceedings, but had been prevented by the officers at the door; witness acknowledged that this was at the time of the Stokes trial, and there was a large crowd hisde; witness also stated that he had seen Mr. Ratus F. Andrews present during the Waddy againstifigan case, and also on the day when Genet and Fields were balled; he saw Mr. Andrews there all the time and spoke to him.

Mr. Adolph Herzog, a furniture dealer in Seventeenth street, was examined by the prosecution, and stated that he had made the furniture for the Eric office and Grand Opera House; that he had made two monograms—one of "E. R."—which was put on all the furniture in the Grand Opera House; he had subsequently found almong his monograms one of "G. C. R.," but did not think that such a monogram was ever put on any furniture that went out of his store.

The counsel for the prosecution here made appli-

one of "G, G, B,," out do not think that such a monogram was ever put on any furniture that went out of his store.

The counsel for the prosecution here made application to the committee to grant a search warrant for Judge Barnard's house, to see if they could find any furniture in his possession ornamented with the monogram "G, G, B," The committee decided that no evinence had been produced that could show cause for the granting of a search warrant for Judge Barnard's house, and therefore denied the application.

application.

Ar. J. B. Herrick, one of the directors of the Albany and Susquenanna Railroad Company, was examined in reference to the manner of taking possession of the road. He stated that no violence had been used, and to the best of his belief the proceedings were quite quiet.

The committee then adjourned until this morning, at ten o'clock.

A DELINQUENT DOCTOR.

How Physicians Aid the Spread of Smallpox-Neglecting to Report Cases to the Sanitary Bureau-Liability for the Offence-A

Case in Point.
The Health Officers of this city are beginning to find that smallpox, which has lately committed such ravages in Brooklyn, has spread to an alarming extent in New York during the past few weeks. despite all the precautionary measures they have taken to banish the baneful disease from the island of Manhattan. It is no easy task they have in hand, however, for they meet with many obstacles, the primary ones or which they until lately believed to

primary ones of which they until tately believed to be the reluctance of ignorant people to take advantage of Jenner's great discovery and have themselves and their children vaccinated, and the SQUALOR AND POYERTY in which multitudes exist in this as in every large city. But it is only recently, however, they have discovered that the very men to whom they hattrally looked for assistance in their endeavors to rid the city of the pestilence were by their actions absolutely lending and to increase its spread and battle their efforts for its extermination. The Bureau of Sanitary inspection requires that physicians shall report every case of smallpox or other contagious disease that comes under their treatment; yet a large number of medical men have persistently retused to comply with this rule, probably because they feared they might lose a few fees by their patients being sent to the nospital, though, doubtless, some egotistical discipies of Ascalaphus thought themselves fully competent to battle with the malady.

A few days ago Dr. Philip O'Hanion, one of the

thought themselves has competent to battle with the maindy.

A few days ago Dr. Philip O'Hanlon, one of the Health Inspectors, applied to Judge Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court, for a warrant for Moritz's ar-rest, on the ground that, on or about March, 7, 1872, he "did

rest, on the ground that, on or about March, 7, 1872, he "did WILFULLY NIOLATE the requirements of section 122 of an ordinance passed by the Board of Health upwards of a year since, and which is still in full force, in that, having a patient sick with the smallpox, he did neglect and refuse to report the name of the person or the other facts required to be fully reported by the said ordinance." Judge Hogan issued the document, and yesterday morning Dr. Mortiz appeared at the Tombs and gave ball for his appearance for examination on Thursday next. The punishment in cases of this description is by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court. It is to be hoped that Folice Justices will exercise this discretion. A few weeks in durance vie meted out to these medical evaders of the law would have a more salutary effect upon them than all the fines that could be imposed.

SMALLFOX IN PLAINFIELD.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Noticing in your issue of a few days since an article not at all flattering to the saultary condition of our city, and if left unnoticed would tend to make the public believe it was true, therefore please pub-lish the following to relute the slander, and oblige yours, truly, JOHN H. EVANS, President Board Health and Mayor of the city.

President Board Health and Mayor of the caty.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH
OF THE CITY OF PLAINFIELD.

In answer to the toany malicious and false reports concerning the prevalence of smalpox in Plainfield, to undersignize members of the Board of Health of the city, do certify that the present date there is but a single case of smalpox, air-but three cases of varioloid, within the city limits, all convanage of a season of a smalpox and varioleid this year to this sate has been but sinteen, of which five have been fatal. About four thousand vaccinations have been made in the last two weeks, a large grootion at the expuses and unner the expension of the Board. Not a single case of smalpox or various das been reported within the last two days, and the city was never more free from malignant or other disease than at the present time.

1. MARSHALL slight,
1. C. MITPERN, M. Der Tendent,
2. C. MITPERN, M. Der Tendent,
3. C. MITPERN, M. Der Tendent,
4. GLIBERT,
CLARK ROJERS.

PLAINFIELD, March 24, 1872.

FAILED TO AGREE.—The jury in the case of Dr. J. P. Thomas, tried for the murder of John Lloyd Bett, in Frederick, sid., have failed to agree upon a verdict and been discharged.

MURDER.

A Tragedy of Fifteen Years Ago Avenged To-Day.

RETURN OF THE MURDERER.

Particulars of a Fight and Stabbing of the Victim at the Corner of Roosevelt and Water Streets.

CAPTURE OF MICHAEL HAYS.

Adventures of the Police Detectives in Tracking Hays on His Return from California.

Michael Hays was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Eustace and Dusenberry, charged with having murdered James O'Donnell on the night of the 17th of May, 1857. Hays was taken at his home, in Market street, and locked up at Police Headquarters. On Sunday evening, the 17th of May, 1857, a number of young men got into a quarrel in Water street about some change that belonged to one of the party, who had just come out of a liquor saloon. From quarrelling and abusing each other general row took place and some of the men were oadly hurt. O'Donnell and Hays were standing on the corner of Water street and Roosevelt street looking at the affair, and when it was over and the cuss the rival merits of the gladiators. Hays was in favor of a man who was a neighbor of his and O'Donnell took up the opposite party. For over half an hour the dispute about the fighting qualities of the men continued, when something else broke in upon the dispute and the matter ended for the monent. It broke out again, however, and the second time with more vehemence. Hays seemed deter-mined not to give the question up, and insisted that his opinion, which he was ready to back, was the only one that should have any weight. O'Donnell, who was a much smaller and younger man, would not allow the other to cow him in the presence of a number of his friends. The words at length led to a cume and then to

A ROUGH AND TUMBLE FIGHT. several friends of both parties endeavored to stop the fight, and Hays, fearing that he would not be able to get another chance at O'Donnell, suddenly drew a long-bladed knife from a back pocket in his trousers and drove it into the bowels of the young man, inflicting frightful injuries. O'Donnell fell the arms of one of his friends, and Hays ran off to the nearest police station. There made a complaint to the effect that ne made a complaint to the effect that he was assaulted on the corner of Water officer might be sent with him to arrest the parties. A policeman was sent with him to the place, and icy found O'Donnell lying on the sidewalk, surrounded by a group of men, who were engeavoring diceman discovered that the story of Hays was not exactly the true version of the affair; but when he A stretcher was then sent for, and O'Donnell was wounds were bound up by the surgeons in attendance; but as he showed symptoms of would were count up by the surgeous of sinking during the night, Coroner Connery was sent for and that gentieman took the ante-mortem statement of O'Donneil. The dying man told the story of the fight and said Hays was the man who struck him. On Monday morning the poor fellow railed a little, but in the course of the aftermoon he sank again, and during the night he died while his mother and sister stood at his bedside. The body was then removed to the dead house, but the afflicted mother still remained near it and could not be induced to leave the place. When the Coroner went on Tuesday to hold an inquest over the remains she stomy refused to allow any operation to be performed upon the dead body of her son. Entreaties and exposulations were of no avant; she would not go: and, finally, seeing that the authorities were likely to use force in ejecting her from the foreing the form the foreing the did the police she would show no one to approach. The Coroner was unwilling to hart the feelings of the old lady—more particularly as she was very and he was compelled to give instructions to a policeman to remove her. Mrs. O'Donnell was no

policeman to remove her. Mrs. O'Donnell was no sooner taken from the room than her daughter assumed her place and took up the same defiant attitude. She seized the poker the mother had fining down, and, standing over the body as the mother had done, she told the Coroner and the attendant authorities that they could not remove her as they had the old lady. Matters were then so complicated that the Coroner decided to waive the formality of an examination of the remains, and assuring Miss O'Donnell of the fact, the proceedings were allowed to continue. Mrs. the proceedings were allowed to continue, Mrs. O'bonneli was permitted to return into the room, and mother and daughter wept bitterly while Coroner Connery proceeded with the business of the inquest. Several witnesses were examined, who testified to the fact that Hays had inflicted the wound, and the surgeon in attendance showed that the wound received from the knife in the hands of Hays was the cause of the death of O'bonnell. A verdict to that effect was rendered by the jury, and the matter was subsequently put into the hands of the police and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Hays. He had, however, escaped to California, where he remained until about three weeks ago. The frends of the deceased stated vesterday to Captain trying, of the detective force, that since the escape of Hays some irregularities had crept into the case and they were

ceased stated vesterday to Captain riving, of the detective force, that since the escape of Hays some
irregularities had crept into the case and they were
compelled, on Inding he had returned to New York,
to go before the Grand dury and get a new indicment against him. A second warrant was issued
for the arrest of Hays and piaced in the
hands of superintendent Kelso, who was also told
the history of the case. Superintendent kelso gave
the matter over to Captain Irving, and he detailed
Detectives Dusenberry and Enstace to

HUNT UF HAYS.

The detectives first bent their steps towards the
Eighth ward, and worked unceasingly in that
locality to find him, but without any result. One of
those characters, however, who watch the movements of the police as narrowly as the authorities
look after them, gave the detectives some valuable
information about thuys. As there was some uncertainty about the personal appearance of the rugitive
from justice, the police thinking naturally he would
have altered a good deal in this lapse of time, Detective Dusenberry put some indirect but pertuent
questions to the loquacious assistant. He turned to
Detective Eustace and sand—"Mr. Eustace, you
must know that this affair occurred the year
you joined the force, and created an
immense amount of extement at the time."
A little further conversation with the mysterious
personage brought the entire details of the case
back to Detective Eustace's mind, and, taking his
partner aside, he informed him delinthealy that he
knew the man. Both detectives then refurued to
Capitain Irving and reported the progress they had
made. The Capitain instructed them to continue the
work, and never leave off until they had captured him. The Fourteenth ward was thenransacked, but Hays was not in that
they were tempted to foliow him. This man went
into several liquor saloons on the Bowers and some
adjoining streets, and turning suddenly at one of
the active were standing in front of an east side
thearte watching the help at the party they wanted,
ont

quarters. Captain Irving recognized him, however, and so did the two detectives, when they came to look closely at him, and "Paddy" was allowed to resume his avocations. The hunt for Hays was begun sgain, and, after considerable chasing, he was captured yesterday afternoon on the first floor of a tenement bouse in Market street. When the police went into his room Hays was busy folding some circulars for.

In the Seventh ward, and his wife was preparing the dinner, surrounded by four children. At the arrival of the police upon the scene Hays looked up and asked them what they wanted. Detective Eustace answered, "We want you to come up to Police Headquarters to answer some case of assault and battery. I trust," said the detective, "Mr. Hays, you will come quietly and not give us any trouble." Hays took the advice of the officers and went peaceably. He was then locked up, and will be taken before the District Attorney this morning. On the night of the fatal affray Hays feet to California, where he has since lived in a most precarious way, doing all kinds of business that came to hand, but always unsettled and never being able to settle down to any steady pursuit. A longing seemed to haunt him to get back to New York, and the first occasion that presented itself he avaited himself of it. Since his return to this city he has been engaged in the liquor business, but the place he sold it out and went into politics. Taking the cue from passing events Mr. Hays adopted the reform platform but that has only led him to a prison cell. The brother and brother-in-law of O'Donneil called upon Captain Irving yesterday and made a number of statements about the case to that officer. Among others was one to the effect that he had heard soon after the flight of Hays that a friend of the fagitive had caused the destruction of the papers belonging to the case by a bribe of \$3,000, which was paid to some person who had access to these documents. This, he said, was the reason they were obliged to the case by a bribe of \$3,000, which wa

OPERATIONS IN READING STOCK.

The Examination in the Case of William Heath nt Jefferson Market Yesterday. The first witness placed on the stand at the Jeffer-

son Market Police Court yesterday morning in the case of William Heath, charged with perjury, was W. S. Woodward, who was examined by Assistant District Attorney Sullivan as follows:—I reside at ing no business now; I know Mr. Heath; in 1870 he was a member of the firm of Heath & Co.; they did usiness in Broad street; in July, 1870, I had transactions with them in Reading; Joseph F. Young was associated with me; Heath & Co. had no interest in the stock except as brokers; the largest amount in July, 1870, Mr. White came into the pool; we were each to have a third interest; Heath was told White came the shares of stock increased; up to the 15th of July we had purchased 70,000 shares; I was in Heath's office on that day; white and Young were also there; on that day Young almounced his failure; Heath stated he would hold White and myself for Young's share of the loss; White said his coming into the account had improved it; Heath said he would send White's and my third to Marvin & Co.; it was sent, also a statement; next saw Heath on the 16th, at Marvin & Co.; it Mr. White, Heath on the 16th, at Marvin & Co.; it was sent, also a statement; next saw Heath on the 16th, at Marvin & Co.; it was sent, also a statement; next saw Heath on the 16th, at Marvin & Co.; it was sent, also a statement; next saw Heath on the 16th, at Marvin & Co.; it was sent, also a statement; next saw Heath on the 16th, at Marvin & Co.; it was a fair reference to some Reading stock in the hands of Randopin, belonging to Young; Mr. Heath stated he found himself in a position he never expected to be—that was, a speculator in stocks; Heath wanted us to loan him \$10,000 to start again, in case we lost all; he remarked it was hard to be put in such a position; i replied it was a fair understanding when we went into it; he said his capital was \$100,000 and it was a fair understanding when we went into it; he said his capital was \$100,000 and it was all sunk; he said it was his own actions that had placed him in the position he was; Heath remarked we did not want to increase the stock; that coincided with our views in the matter; I don't recoilect the date; I learned that Heath claimed we were each jointly responsible for the losses on the stock and not each of us responsible for our respective thirds; don't know who informed me.

Cross-examined by Mr. J. D. Townsend and Mr. Devine—Commission merchants are not considered brokers; I have known Young for several years; after Young failed I gave Young a "put and cail" for 2,500 shares of Reading; don't know when it was; should think it was within six months after his failure; he did not White had a third interest in the pool; at the time White came the shares of stock increased; up to the 15th of July we had purchased 70,000 shares; I

THE JERSEY CITY FRAUDS.

Postponed-Police Commissioner Edmondson Again in Court-The Convicted Commission-

The trial of William H. Bumsted, Garret Vrceland and Benjamin F. Welsh, for conspiring to defraud the Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City, was move yesterday by the District Attorney. Judges Bedle,

Randolph and Brinkerhoff were on the bench. Judge Bedle interposed and said that, in the case of the State against the Police Commissioners, on which a verdict of guilty had been rendered, the Court would take action on Saturday next.

Counsel for Bumsted and company moved for a

ostponement of their trial on the ground that a very important witness, Mr. Gil-lett, President of the Board of Public Works, is lying seriously ill. An affidavit, accompanied by two medical certificates, was presented in support of the motion. After some discussion the trial was postponed till the first Tuesday in May, The detendants immediately renewed their ball in Mr. Dixon moved that the indictment charging

The delendants immediately renewed their ball in \$3,000 each.

Mr. Dixon moved that the indictment charging Thomas Edmondson with conspiracy to defraud Joseph Acton, an Assessor of Jersey City, be quashed. This was a most grievous case, which the Herald brought to light in the middle of January, and the Grand Jury thereupon took up the matter. Edmondson, who is one of the convicted Folice Commissioners, induced Acton to give him a power of attorney to collect \$400 of the latter's salary for political purposes, and this demand Acton acceded to only on the representations that the other assessors had done likewise or had promised to do so. In order to bring Acton down quickly Edmondson, it is alleged, toid Acton that a certain applicant for the position occupied by Acton offered as high as \$600 if the position were given to him. Mr. Dixon pointed out some alleged defects in the Indiciment on which he based his motion, and the Court reserved decision.

Mr. Dixon moved a stay of proceedings in the case of the Folice Commissioners and Chief of Police just convicted until the Supreme Court could review the exceptions taken on the trial. He brought up the question of the validity of the jury panel again, and was alluding repeatedly to the "tribunal" by which defendants were tried when Judge Bede sharply broke in, "You mean the jury, I presume." Mr. Dixon replied in the affirmative.

The Aitorney General opposed the application. The defendants had not only been fairly tried and convicted, but they practically selected the jury for themserves. The State was far from showing any vindictiveness in the matter, for it allowed these men six times as many challenges as they were entitled to by law. The verdict was regarded as a just and righteous one by the community. The offence was one of great gravity, because these men were virtually in the control of the public money in that large city of \$0,000 inhabitants.

Judge Bedle said that the Court would render a decision next Saturday. The challenge to the array was not based o The Court asked the District Attorney if he had any other cases to proceed with? The latter called up the case of the Fire Commissioners, but the witnesses were absent.

The Court then adjourned till this morning, when the indictment against Chief of Police McWilliams and Charles W. Mahon, ex-captain of police, for alleged collasion in the Noyes bond robbery case, will be taken w

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

The Jersey City Charter in the Senate-Debat on McPherson's Bill-It is Defeated by a Close Vote-Weart's Bill Progressing.

Jersev City received more attention yesterday in the Legislature than was bestowed on it during any previous day of the session. The announce ment that the creatures of the late Legislature called Commissioners, appointed uninfamous thieves' charter, had met their just deserts in the spread terror and dismay among the lot the ring. Those legislators wno voted for the par sage of that charter had reason to fell ashamed of their record and set themselves on the stool of re-County Court of Oyer and Terminer is the handwriting on the wall for the politica party responsible for the corruption now existing in the Jersey City government. The stump orators of the republican party cannot make capital out of the Tammany frauds at the next election, for they have established a system in Jersey City beside which At the morning Session of the Senate the supple

for the election of the several members of all the

for the election of the several members of all the boards of the city government by the people, was taken up on its tilird reading. Mr. McGarson, the father of the bill, was absorbed in the perusal of the Heart of the ring," in Jersey City, when the bill was announced and he started up at once. He urged the Senate to reflect seriously upon the state of things when make the passage of this bill a necessity. He redted the provisions of the charter, and said that after senate the father of the called the attention of the Senate by the Governor, showing that Jersey City was the only city where the people were not allowed to elect their officers. He asked why Jersey City was made an exception and placed in the position of a conquered province. He would say that there were not in Jersey City one hundred people who favored the system of government imposed on that city. He read from the decision of the Supreme Court of Michigari, which decisied unconstitutional and William of the City back to local self-government. The act which it is sought to amend placed in power a set of the city back to local self-government. The act which it is sought to amend placed in power a set of men, of many of whom the private fortunes and the debt of the city have increased at the same rate. The Mayor is made the figure-head, with no power except to sign warrants and to accept multiple of the city have increased at the same rate. The Mayor is made the figure-head, with no power except to sign warrants and to accept multiple from the appointing of these Commissioners who practice them under the color and even the protection of the paw that have been contracted and the emoluments of which are solely the results of peculiarian and made the proposed of the city have increased at the same rate. The Mayor is made the figure-head, with no power except to sign warrants and to accept multiple soles of the second soles of the seco

Air. Lydecker moved to lay that motion on the table. The yeas and nays were called.

Mr. Hewitt, in voting, explained his vote by saying that he believed a change was necessary, and he voted aye to keep this bill airve until some action was taken on the bill No. 133.

The motion was lost—10 to 10—Taylor and Hewitt voting aye with the democrats.

The vote was taken on the motion to reconsider, and it was lost—9 to 11—Mr. Taylor, of Essex, voting aye with the democrats, the other republicans voting no. Mr. Wiley (iden.) was absent.

Mr. Wearts' bill passed a second reading, and will be pushed forward without delay. This bill, which was adopted by the Committee of Seventy in New York, was fully explained in the Healb a lew weeks aco. It is a most excellent one in every respect, and cannot fail to commend itself to the attention of both branches of the Legislature.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises at Association Hall

The fourth annual commencement of the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary took place last evening at Association Hall, Twenty, third street and Fourth avenue. Despite the weather the ball was well filled by a large number of ladies and gentlemen.
Samuel P. Willis, President of the Board of Trus-

tees, occupied the chair and introduced to the amilence Mr. Robert Haydock, who detailed the his tory and workings of the institution. He said:-

tees, occupied the chair and introduced to the amilence Mr. Robert Haydock, who detailed the history and workings of the institution. He said:—
It is now eighteen year since Drs. Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, after surmounting many and most serious obstacles, had at last obtained their diplomas as doctors of medicine and become convinced of the necessity of more adequate medical instruction for women. In pursuance of this conviction the New York infirmary for Women and Children was incorporated December 13, 1853—
First—To afford poor women an opportunity of consulting physicians of their own sex.
Second—To furnish female students the advantages of hospital instruction.
Third—To form a school for instruction in nursing and the laws of heath.

It began as a dispensity on a very small scale in a room in the Eleventh ward of this city, where it was open to applicants three afternoons a week, and attended by only one physician—Dr. Elizabeth Buckwell. It was found to be an immense success to the poorer class of women, whom it was intended to benefit. In 1857 the institution was removed to 64 Bleecker street. In the year 1860 the present premises, 128 Second avenue, were purchased. In 1864 the title was changed by act of legislation to that of "The New York infirmary for Women and Chaldren," and also authority given to establish a medical college for women and to grant and confer the title of Doctor of Medicine. The institution now consists of a college, in which medical lectures are given to women during nine months of the year; of a small hospital containing a ward of fourteen beds, in which women patients are received for treatment; of a dispensary and a sait of rooms. Free advice and medicines are given daily to all poor women and children; there is also an outdoor visting department. The colleges and hospitals are still both upon a small scale, and hence are able to carry out their objects very imperfectly. But as they are well established in the confidence of many indictous men and women, and as year by year th